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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

SOCIOLOGICAL

SOVIET RESEARCH ON NATIONAL EDUCATION IN CHINA -- Moscow, Voprosy Kul'turnoy revolyutsii v KNR, 1960, pp 79-101

[Comment: A portion of the following excerpts, taken from a Soviet book by A. I. Kirpsha on national education in the People's Republic of China, includes a forthright disclosure of manpower allocation involving reliance on school children in work brigades, with all that this implies. This Soviet research project on Chinese education appears to be one of the most extensive of its type known to FDD. Sources in the text are those cited by the book.]

Over 79 million workers and peasants attended school in 1957. Over 70,000 regular teachers and 7 million social workers taught in schools to eliminate illiteracy and in schools for workers and peasants without interrupting production. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 September 1957)

Elementary schools in 1949 numbered 346,796, increasing to 776,800 in 1958. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 September 1959) In 1952, the children of workers and peasants constituted 81 percent of the elementary school pupils. Only 52 percent of school-age children were being educated in 1956. Within 2 years, 80 percent were attending school. (Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 2 September 1958) With the expansion of the elementary schools, there was an acute shortage of 200,000 teachers for the 1956-1957 school year. (E. Monoszon, Narodnaya obrazovaniye, p 27).

In 1951, China had 65 million children between the ages of 7 and 12 years. In 1957, there were up to 85.5 million children this age bracket. (Jen-min Chiao-yu, No 18, p 13) By 8 April 1958, Chekiang Province had opened 1,935 elementary and secondary schools whose construction was financed by the people. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 August 1958) Over 17,000 similar schools were opened in Yunnan Province. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 July 1958)

There were approximately 5,566,000 secondary-school pupils in the 1957-1958 school year. (Jen-min Chiao-yu, 1957, No 10, p 14)

In Kiangsu Province alone, more than 2,900 secondary schools, whose construction was financed by the people, were opened in 1958. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 July 1958)

Considerable efforts have been made for a more uniform distribution of secondary schools. By the first half of 1957, 74 percent of the secondary schools were located in rural areas and small towns. Changes in the curriculum include the introduction of a course on socialist education in the 1957-1958 school year, designed to indoctrinate the pupils in socialist ideology.

Labor education occupied a special place in the curriculum for the 1958-1959 school year. The special discipline "Production labor" was introduced. Secondary schools in rural areas were granted the right to conclude agreements with local production brigades for student participation in agricultural work. All [secondary] school students, as well as [elementary] school children, from rural areas who attend school in the city must return to their villages during vacations for production activities. During their school term, pupils in urban and rural schools must expend a definite part of their time in practical work.

The People's government expends a great deal of attention on employment placement of school graduates. Those students who express a desire to go into production are sent to enterprises where they receive specialized training under the guidance of experienced workers. All those who wish to work in the country are systematically sent to rural areas. Many become accountants, livestock breeders, machinists, or laboratory workers at the agrarian stations.

Successes of higher education in China may be briefly characterized by the following figures. By the beginning of 1957, China had 227 higher educational institutions, including 15 universities, 53 pedagogical institutions, and 48 technical colleges. The total number of students was 408,000. (Kwang-ming Jih-pao 16 March 1957)

In the 1957-1958 school year, the higher education institutes enrolled 107,000 persons (Jen-min Jih-pao, August 1957 and the number of students was 447,000. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 July 1957)

A new compulsory subject, "Socialist Ideology" was introduced to students in all the higher education institutes in the 1957-1958 school year.

National minorities also enter into the education picture, since over 35 million people belonging to the national minorities live in China. Basic task of national minority educational institutions is mainly the training of local nationality cadres -- administrative workers, cooperators, medical personnel and, especially, teachers. The number of nationality higher educational institutions and students increases each year. In 1955, there were already 8,800 students enrolled in such schools. (Jen-min chiao-yu 1954, No 10, p 31; T'ung-chi Kung-tso t'ung-hsun, 1956, No 20, pp 5-6) With the 1956-1957 school year, a number of the national minorities schools introduced the teaching of the Chinese language, beginning with the fifth class.

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Production enterprises were set up in higher education institutes and special secondary schools, where both teachers and students work. General education secondary schools and special secondary schools which do not have an engineering department are organizing master shops and small workshops. In 1958, the villages and workers' settlements began organizing so-called universities of "red specialists." Within a short time, their number increased to 340,000 and the number of students to 20 million.

CPYRGHT

Thus, China presently has three types of educational institutions: general education schools, technical schools, and resident higher educational institutes, in which study is closely allied with production work; schools, technical schools, and higher education institutes, in which the students study half the time, and work the other half; and various educational institutes, in which study proceeds without interrupting production.

In 1958, the total number of all the elementary schools in the country reached 776,800; among them were 312,800 schools whose construction was financed by the masses. Elementary schools enrolled over 86 million children during the 1958-1959 school year, which is 360 percent more than in 1946. General elementary education has been basically established in 1,257 counties in the country. Eighty five percent of school age children were enrolled in the 1958-1959 school year. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 September 1959)

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According to data obtained at the end of 1958, the entire country had 28,900 general education secondary schools, of which over 12,800 were built and financed by the masses. The number of students in secondary schools in the 1958-1959 school year was 8,520,000, which is 470 percent more than in 1959. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 September 1959)

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Compared to the 1957-1958 school year, the total number of students in the secondary schools increased 41 percent. (Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 September 1959) In 1957, there were only 227 higher education institutes, with an enrolment of 408,000 students. During 1958, the number of institutes increased to 1,400 and the number of students to 890,000. Today, there are over 60 million persons in China who are studying in various educational institutes without interrupting production.

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A 560-percent increase in the number of students was noted in 1958, as compared with 1957. Over 610,000 persons are studying in evening universities, and in correspondence divisions of higher education institutes, which total over 5,000. The country now has over 90,000 secondary evening schools, with 3½ million students. Furthermore, in excess of 800,000 individuals are studying in evening courses and are active in technical societies.

UAR-USSR CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT RENEWAL -- Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 3,5, 7 Sep 60

CPYRGHT During a 4-day visit to the Egyptian Region, Georgy Gokov, chairman of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations Abroad, announced in Alexandria that the cultural exchange agreement signed between the USSR and the United Arab Republic will be renewed for a period of 2 years and that a Soviet delegation will arrive in Cairo for this purpose in December.

ARAB FILM FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

CPYRGHT Madihah Yusri is to leave 3 September for Moscow where he will attend the Arab film festival. He will be accompanied by Kamal Shinnawi and Jamal
CPYRGHT Madkur. -- (Cairo, Akhbar al-Yawm, 3 Sep 60)

CPYRGHT On 5 September, the Arab film festival opened in Moscow under the
CPYRGHT auspices of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. It was attended by UAR diplomatic officials and by the Arab motion picture delegation. -- (Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 6 Sep 60)

ECONOMIC

SOVIET LIQUEFIED GAS RESOURCES -- Moscow, Gazovaya Promyshlennost', No 8, Aug 60, p 51

Even on the basis of conservative estimates and without the construction of more gas-processing plants than called for in the Seven-Year Plan, the Soviet Union expects its resources of liquefied gas to be at least 4.7 million tons in 1965. It expects outputs of 4.4 million tons in the RSFSR, 240,000 tons in Azerbaydzhan, and 130,000 tons in the Ukraine. The USSR's former production goal of 3.8 million tons in 1965 failed to reflect the real potential of the oil and gas industries.

Consumption of liquefied gas in the Soviet Union in 1960 is expected to be 3.5 times as great as in 1959. During 1959, some 205,000 apartments were placed on liquefied gas in the USSR.

STATISTICS ON SCHWEDT/ODER PETROLEUM REFINERY -- Berlin, Chemie Rundschau, Vol 2, No 33, 19 Aug 60, p 5

The first stage of the refinery being built at Schwedt/Oder to process Soviet crude oil will be completed in early 1963 and will have an annual capacity of 2 million tons. After completion of the second stage, in 1965, the refinery will have an annual capacity of 4 million tons, which is to increase to 8 million tons annually during 1968-1970, at which time the third stage will be completed. When completed, the refinery will have a labor force of 3,000 and a storage-tank depot having a total capacity of over 500,000 cubic meters.

When the first stage has been completed, the refinery will produce heavy heating oils, bitumen, and especially motor oils such as gasolene, diesel fuel, and jet fuel. A part of the storage-tank depot has already been built, and currently streets are being built and railroad tracks, water mains, and power and phone lines are being laid.

PLAN COMPLETELY AUTOMATED MINE -- Rome, d'Unita, 21 Sep 60

Plans have been drafted in Moscow for a coal mine without miners to supply fuel to thermal-electric power plants. In the shafts of such a mine, which would be completely automated, special motors, run from a central control post located above ground, would convert coal into a sort of gaseous mixture. This mixture then would be blown by compressed air through tubes to the furnaces of the thermal-electric plants.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH POWER INDUSTRY -- Bytom, Energetyka, Vol XIV No 7, Jul 60, pp 222-224

Currently, the Polish power system includes more than 250 thermal and hydroelectric power plants. In 1959, the most modern turbine generator aggregates constituted 38.4 percent of all such units and 69.3 percent of the installed power in the power industry.

There were 15 power plants of more than 100 megawatts' power in Poland in 1959, producing 79 percent of the power output of the power industry. The largest amount of power is concentrated in the Southern Power District, which accounted for 51 percent of the national power and 59.8 percent of electrical power production.

In the period up to 1965, the amount of power in the Western and Lower Silesian power districts will increase significantly because of construction of new power plants using brown coal, Turow, with 1,200 megawatts and later, 1,600 megawatts; Adamow and Patnow, each with 500 megawatts; and Konin, with further expansion planned.

Further growth of electric power production up to 1975 will be based on the use of brown coal, which will be used to produce 44.8 percent of the national power production in 1975. As a result, power plants using brown coal and low calorific hard coal will be the basic plants in the industry.

However, there is a planned reduction in the growth of power production in the future, falling from 11.2 percent in the 1950-1959 period to 9 percent in 1965, and 6 percent in the years after 1975.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL

NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES -- Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 8, 1960, p 117

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR had decided to organize the Siberian Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radiowave Propagation, which will be established in the framework of the Siberian Branch of the academy, and the Polar Geophysics Institute, in the Kola Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR imeni S, M. Kirov.

The Siberian institute will be built on the base of the Irkutsk Magneto-Ionosphere Station and the Irkutsk Zonal Bureau of Radio Transmission Forecasts. The institute will study terrestrial magnetism, ionosphere and radiowave propagation, and solar activity and related phenomena in the territory of Siberia and the Far East. It will provide

magneto-ionosphere service for radio transmission forecasts in this territory for scientific purposes and for better servicing of the needs of production and scientific organizations. The structure of the institute, as approved, will consist of five laboratories (terrestrial magnetism and electricity, ionosphere studies, radiowave propagation, solar studies, and cosmic rays), a design bureau, workshops, libraries, and a network of stations.

The Polar Geophysics Institute is to unite the geophysical investigations being conducted on the Kola peninsula by institutes of the Academy of Sciences USSR and to ensure future development of this work. The institute will be established on the base of the local division of the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radiowave Propagation; the Lovozero Station of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth; and the "Apatity" seismic station. The institute is to make mainly detailed studies of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, the auroras, cosmic rays, the ionosphere, and radiowave propagation in the high latitudes; the development and improvement of methods of studying electromagnetic phenomena in the upper atmosphere applicable to the peculiarities of the high latitudes; the servicing of organizations of the national economy with radio transmission forecasts, geomagnetic, and other data within the scope of the institute's activities; and the conduct of methodical and production works connected with mineral prospecting. S. I. Isayev, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences, was appointed director.

NEW ANALOG COMPUTERS -- Prague, Hospodarske Noviny, Vol IV, 19 Aug 60, No 34, p 2

Czechoslovakia is one of the few producers of analog computers in the world. For several years, domestically produced analog computers have been used in the research and development department of the Tesla Plant in Opocinek. This department has now designed the AP 3 and AP 4 analog computers from standard parts.

The AP 3 analog computer is the largest of its kind in Czechoslovakia and is comparable to similar foreign-made computers in all ways. It consists of 64 functional units, 1,200 tubes, 10,000 resistors, 400 relays, and programming panels. The programming is arranged in such a way that it does not take long to train personnel to use the machine.

The AP 4 is a small, accurate computer which applies the same kind of programming used in another Czechoslovak computer, the "Servosimulator." The general-purpose character of all the functioning units makes possible maximum utilization of the machine, and compared to other computers, problems can be solved on it more economically and with a smaller number of amplifiers. It is expected to be a great help in the introduction of automation in industrial enterprises and will also be used as an educational aid in universities.

Production of both devices will begin in the Tesla Plant in Pardubice in the first half of 1961. They will be exhibited at the Brno Fair in 1960.

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